

Rain tonight and tomorrow; warmer tomorrow; fresh northeast winds.

NUMBER 3609.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 28, 1904.

BEST RESULT BRINGERS.
TIMES WANT ADS.

PRICE ONE CENT.

RUSSIAN FORCES NOW HEMMED IN ON THREE SIDES

Japanese Reported to
to Have Occupied
Kulieng-Cheng.

A STRATEGICAL MOVE

The Scouts Exchange Shots
Across the Yalu—Weather
Delays Operations.

LONDON, April 28.—The Chee-foo correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company wires that Japanese have occupied Kulieng-Cheng, on the right bank of the Yalu River, to the south of Antung.

Such a move on the part of the Japanese would be highly important from a strategical standpoint, as it would mean they would have the Russian forces on the Yalu River hemmed in on three sides.

In front would be the main force of Japanese, to the east and northeast the forces of Japanese which are known to have crossed the Yalu on Monday and Tuesday and on the west the force now reported to have occupied Kulieng-Cheng.

EXCHANGING SHOTS.

The Central News has a dispatch from Tokyo stating the latest news from Wiju is to the effect that Russian and Japanese scouts are constantly exchanging shots.

The Russians are attempting to draw the Japanese from the positions which the latter have taken. So far these attempts have been without success.

The recent inclement weather in the Yalu River district appears to have delayed Japanese operations.

RUSSIANS BLOW UP A TRANSPORT

ST. PETERSBURG, April 28.—An official dispatch received today reports that on April 25 two Russian torpedo boats blew up a Japanese transport at Gansan, Korea.

The transport carried a cargo of 450 tons of rice and military stores, 1,500 tons of coal, and four Hotchkiss guns. Seventeen officers, twenty men, eighty-five coolies, and sixty-five sailors were captured.

The other Japanese officers and men, resisting, were sunk with the transport.

QUIET ON YALU SINCE TUESDAY

LONDON, April 28.—The Central News correspondent at Liao-Yang, Manchuria, says there has been no fighting on the Yalu since Tuesday. Supplementing a dispatch regarding an engagement on the river bank on Tuesday, he says:

"The Japanese, advancing on Tueren-Cheng, encountered a Russian force. The Japanese received a hot fire from the Russian battery, got into slight confusion, and then retreated in disorder upon the next village, the men dispersed taking refuge in various houses and buildings."

JAPS CALL OUT THEIR RESERVES

PARIS, April 28.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that Japan's third army reserve has been called out.

It comprises the fifth, tenth, and eleventh divisions. The order for mobilization was issued on April 26. Japan is prepared to mobilize the fourth reserve if necessary.

The hospital at Ujina is full of sick soldiers from the army in Korea.

WEATHER REPORT.

Rain has fallen in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and the upper Ohio Valley, also on the Pacific Coast, and locally over the plateau region.

It is warmer in the upper Missouri Valley.

The weather in northeastern districts will continue cloudy and rainy tonight and tomorrow, with rising temperature tomorrow; elsewhere fair weather will prevail, with rising temperature in the Ohio Valley.

The winds along the middle Atlantic Coast will continue brisk northeast to north on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts fresh west to northwest.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from New York to Boston.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 47
12 noon 48
1 p. m. 49
2 p. m. 49

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 6:49 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow 5:56 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 7:00 a. m.
Low tide today 1:10 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 7:19 a. m.
Low tide tomorrow 1:25 a. m., 2:00 p. m.

COMMISSION ENDS THE "CANAL ZONE" IN GOOD CONDITION

Members Return to Washington---Can
Utilize French Work---Sanitary Diffi-
culties Are Not Great.

Bronzed by exposure to the tropical sun of Panama, Admiral John G. Walker and Brig. Gen. George W. Davis of the Isthmus Canal Commission returned to Washington today, after four weeks spent in an examination of the canal line.

Admiral Walker, chairman of the commission, was busily engaged today at his office preparing a report of the trip. He will submit the members of the commission together in a few days, and their report will then be formally submitted to the President. Admiral Walker said:

"We have decided to utilize the works of the old French Company temporarily, and will repair and enlarge them wherever necessary. The commission is expecting to organize working parties as soon as practicable and to have them ready within a short time to proceed to the isthmus for further investigation of important questions and to prepare the way for the beginning of actual work upon the canal."

In De Lesseps' Houses.

"The commission established its headquarters in the old De Lesseps houses at Colon, and from there made daily trips to the various points of importance along the line. The only sickness found by the commission was a mild type of malarial fever, and that was not particularly prevalent. The sanitary experts accompanying the commission, Colonel Gorgas, Major Le Garde, Captain Gillette, and Major Ross, made a thorough examination, and matters were found in a fairly good condition. The large hospital at Panama, belonging to the French company, will require some repairs and renovations; later probably some enlargements. Keen interest is felt by the inhabitants of

Bar Will Recommend Candidate for Bench

Call for Meeting at Which Names Will Be
Considered and Man Chosen for Ap-
pointment by President.

A mass meeting of the members of the Washington bar will be held tomorrow at 3 o'clock in Criminal Court No. 2 for the purpose of selecting a local lawyer, who will be recommended to the President for appointment as a member of the District Supreme Court bench, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Justice Pritchard to the bench of the United States Circuit Court. The call is signed by Messrs. Benjamin F. Leighton, E. H. Thomas, John E. Laskey, Alexander H. Bell, Andrew Y. Bradley, John Ridout, B. S. Minor, H. Prescott Gatliff, D. W. Baker, John C. Gittings, and Arthur A. Birney.

Since the news of the vacancy on the local bench was made known yesterday the subject of the successor to Justice Pritchard has been the center of discussion and consideration among the members of the bar; in fact, it appears that they are taking more interest in the matter of filling the vacancy on the District Court bench than before when a selection was to be made.

Large Meeting Expected.

In consequence of the interest shown, it is expected that the meeting tomorrow will be the largest ever held by the Washington lawyers to consider a recommendation to fill a vacancy on the local bench.

It is the purpose of those who have called the meeting that the qualifications of all those recommended for the position shall be carefully considered. A vote will then be taken and the lawyer receiving the highest vote will be recommended to the President as the unanimous choice of the Washington bar for the vacancy on the District bench. In addition to this a resolution will be adopted requesting the President to appoint the lawyer recommended.

THREE DISTRICT BILLS PASSED BY HOUSE

Local Affairs Receive Attention During
Last Hours of Session.

In the closing hours of the session today the House passed three District measures. The first was a Senate bill to amend the act granting a charter to the Women's Federation of Clubs. The bill enables the organization to hold biennial sessions outside of Washington.

A House bill was also passed to amend section 63 of the code, relating to assessment insurance companies, which makes a condition of the issuance of a license to them that they shall make annual statements setting forth that they are paying, and have for the twelve months preceding, the maximum sums named in their policies as the same come due.

A bill was also passed to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the District, and to punish persons violating the provisions of the act, which amends.

All of these measures went through without debate or division.

Peto's Cure will cure your cough and relieve

sources of the lungs. All druggists. 25c. Adv.

the isthmus in the movements of the commission and the proposed legislation for the government of the canal zone."

Admiral Walker was unable to say when actual work would begin. It was intimated, however, that the cleansing of the isthmus would first be necessary. This will be done by the "working parties" referred to, and it is not probable that American machinery will be put in operation on the canal for at least six months.

Thousands of Alligators.

One of the party who returned, related some amusing incidents in connection with his first impressions of life in the tropics.

"I never saw so many alligators in all my life," he said. "At the mouth of the canal towards the Pacific the 'gators' are gathered by the thousands. The natives have taken advantage of this fact to establish a settlement there, the principal industry of which is alligator hunting. They don't kill the brutes with rifles, but lasso them just as a cowboy would lasso a horse. In tiny skiffs they sail out on the canal and toss a rope about the neck of a great surlin with the greatest ease, after which they proceed to tie the alligator to a tree on the bank, and then cut all his high-leisure. Thousands of alligator hides are shipped away from Panama, and the industry is one of the most profitable on the isthmus."

"Sharks, too, abound in parts of the old canal. We saw many brilliant-colored birds and some of the baroque. The members of the commission were presented by the natives with some beautiful specimens of the Parakeet. Strange to say, though the commission tramped across along the edge of the canal route, not one rookery of these birds was seen. The members of the commission were also shown a snake and laborers working on the canal need have no fear of venomous reptiles. I am informed that the entire canal strip is infested with snakes."

McComas Not Eligible.

The friends of Senator McComas who were sanguine for his appointment to succeed Justice Pritchard have given up hope because of his disqualification, under the Constitution, for the office. It is, however, pointed out that he would not be ineligible for appointment after March 4 next, when his term of office as Senator expires. The Constitution provides that "no Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time." This, however, does not apply to time after the Senator or Representative's term of office expires.

There are many members of the bar, however, who are of the opinion that any action taken by the bar in mass meeting or otherwise will not avail for the reason that the President has already decided to appoint ex-Governor Atkinson, of West Virginia, to the vacancy on the local bench.

DAMAGE BY SECOND FIRE IN MILLER'S PAINT SHOP

Loss Is \$5,000—Caused by Spontaneous
Combustion of Oily Waste.

Damage amounting to \$5,000 was done by a fire in Frank Miller's paint shop, 207 Ninth Street northwest. Spontaneous combustion of oily waste was the cause of the fire which broke out shortly before 1 o'clock this morning.

This is the second fire which has occurred in the establishment within fifteen months. There are several large business houses in the same block. The firemen exerted themselves to prevent the flames from spreading.

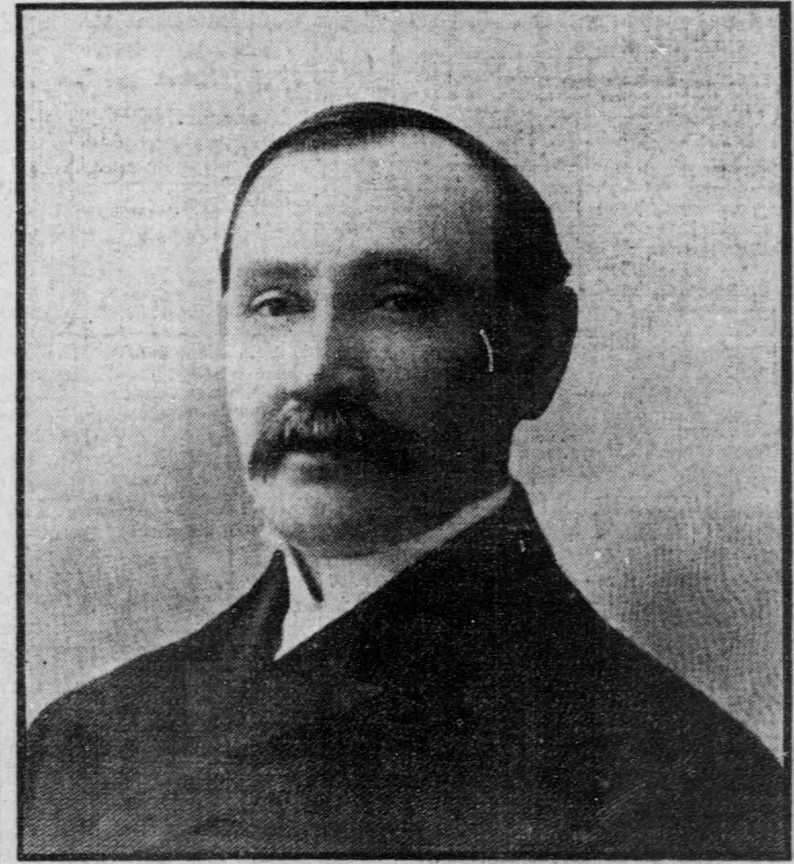
The fire was discovered by Frederick Owens, as he was walking along D Street near Ninth Street. He saw flames reflected on a wall as he looked down an alley.

Best Boards, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave.-

Adv.

Representative HEMENWAY



FROM FIRST INDIANA DISTRICT.
Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Has served the Fifty-fourth, Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh, and Fifty-eighth Congresses.

Wise Expenditure vs. Reckless Extravagance

Majority Voices Gratification and Minority
Its Dissatisfaction With Appropriations Au-
thorized at This Session of Congress.

LAUDABLE ECONOMY.

\$698,272,786.06 the amount of authorized expenditures for the operation of the Government during the fiscal year 1905.

The total estimated revenues for the same period amount to \$704,472,060.72.

An excess over appropriations on authorized expenditure of \$6,199,272.66.

A safe margin of at least \$40,000,000 between revenues and expenditures with which to meet all legitimate deficiencies.

and a considerable sum to be devoted to the sinking fund.

REP. HEMENWAY.

MUCH EXTRAVAGANCE.

I do not question the honesty of these vast appropriations * * * but I challenge the wisdom of the policy. * * *

* * * Maintenance of which [military and naval establishments] is at the expense of needed internal improvements.

Representatives of the people have been denied consideration of the demands of their constituents along these lines. [River and harbor works and public buildings.]

Sins of omission in denying consideration to legislation looking to the welfare of masses.

REP. LIVINGSTON.

EXPENDITURE OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS FROM TWO DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW

The regular adjournment statements of the "majority" and "minority" showing the "extravagance" and the "economy" of Congress, according to the respective standpoint of the two parties were issued today.

The Republican statement is issued by Representative Hemenway, of Indiana, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. The Democratic statement is made by Representative Livingston of Georgia, the ranking minority member of the same committee.

Mr. Hemenway's statement tends to show economy and wise expenditure of public money.

Mr. Livingston's figures show reckless extravagance and waste of the revenues.

Mr. Hemenway Satisfied.

Mr. Hemenway heads his statement for publication in the "Record" as follows: "Good Government Housekeeping—Gratifying Exhibit of Appropriations by the Fifty-eighth Congress—Expenditures Authorized are Forty Millions Less Than the Government's Income—All Legitimate Objects Under the Public Service Are Provided for Ample, Efficient, and Economically—Interesting Facts and Figures."

In opening, Mr. Hemenway then says: "The appropriations authorized at this session, including those made in the House, are in the aggregate \$698,272,786.06, or \$698,272,786.06 less than the Government's income—All Legitimate Objects Under the Public Service Are Provided for Ample, Efficient, and Economically—Interesting Facts and Figures."

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"In order to apply, for purposes of comparison, the appropriations that we have made for operating expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1905, which begins July 1 next, to the estimated income of the Government from all sources of revenue for the same period, it is necessary to deduct from the foregoing amount the following sums, namely:

"The amounts appropriated for deficiencies, which are to meet obligations of the current and prior fiscal years, and which aggregate \$25,801,843.92.

"The amount submitted under the estimates of permanent appropriations, for application out of surplus revenues to the sinking fund, \$55,500,000.

Authorized Expenditures.

"These two sums, aggregating \$81,301,343.92, when deducted from the whole sum of apparent appropriations, leaves \$616,971,442.14 as the amount of authorized expenditures for the operation of the Government during the fiscal year 1905.

"The total estimated revenues for the same period, the fiscal year 1905, amount

to \$704,472,060.72, or an excess over appropriations or authorized expenditures of \$6,199,272.66.

"Experience has demonstrated that, one year with another, the actual expenditures of the Government are about 10 per cent less than the appropriations made by Congress; and, anticipating that the coming fiscal year will not prove an exception to this practically well established rule, it is safe to assume that the apparent surplus of revenues over expenditures will be augmented by not less than \$35,000,000, thus affording a safe margin of at least \$40,000,000 between revenues and expenditures with which to meet all legitimate deficiencies that may arise and that may have to be provided for in the coming year, and also affording a considerable sum to be devoted to the sinking fund."

Per Capita Expenditure.

Mr. Hemenway presents a table showing that the per capita expenditure in the United States is \$7.37, or less than that of fifteen other countries which he names, including Great Britain, France, Germany, and other European countries.

CONGRESS HAS DONE LITTLE ELSE BUT SPEND

Mr. Livingston writes this caption upon his statement: "A Congress That Has Done Nothing But Spend Money."

He says:

"I do not question the honesty of these vast appropriations, either in their aggregate amount or in their details; but I challenge the wisdom of the policy of the dominant party that has made these enormous expenditures necessary through the increase of the military and naval establishments, the maintenance of which is at the expense of needed internal improvements, such as river and harbor works and public buildings. During the session which is about to close the Representatives of the people have been denied consideration of the demands of their constituents along this line, and yet the appropriations for the army show an increase over what it cost in 1896 of \$4,600,000 and the navy the still greater increase of \$25,000,000."

Sins of Omission.

"Whatever may have been the sins of commission of this Congress, they are as nothing compared to its sins of omission in denying consideration to all legislation looking to the welfare of the great masses of the people."

In conclusion Mr. Livingston presents a table showing that the total expenditures of the last Democratic Congress covering two years was \$89,229,330.29, whereas the present Congress has expended for one year the sum of \$281,574,523.92.

CONGRESS ENDS AT 2 O'CLOCK

President Roosevelt, at the Capitol, Signs
Final Enactments of the Ex-
piring Session.

PROPOSAL TO ADJOURN IS GREETED WITH APPLAUSE

Conference Report on Panama Canal Bill
Is Finally Accepted by the House
and Senate.

The second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, by agreement of the two houses, was concluded at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

By this evening half of the membership of the two bodies will be on the way home to greet waiting constituents, accept local adulation for legislative successes, and make explanation for the failures of the session just ended.

PRESIDENT AT THE CAPITOL

The seat of the executive branch of the Government was temporarily removed this morning from the White House to the Capitol.

As is the custom during the closing hours of each session of Congress in order to expedite the signing of bills and other executive business that must be concluded before adjournment, the President established his headquarters in the President's room, just across the corridor from the Senate Chamber.

He was accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Assistant Secretary Barnes, Doorkeeper Loeffler, Stenographers Latta and McGrew, and Executive Clerk Young. The party left the White House in carriages at 11 o'clock, and will remain at the Capitol until this afternoon.

Few on the Floor.

An interested crowd in the galleries and a small attendance on the floor were the features of the opening at 10:30 of today's last session of the House. Matters of minor importance which had emerged from conference were disposed of with lightning speed.

Among the most important acts of the morning was the agreement to the conference report on the Panama Canal bill, which, in its final shape, carries a \$10,000,000 appropriation, as desired by the Senate, and a provision leaving the control and management of the zone to the President, as desired by the House.

The question of passing the bill opening up to settlement the Wind River Indian reservation, Wyoming, which was before the House when a recess was had at 1 o'clock this morning, was again presented. Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., N. Y.) insisted on a roll call on the previous question. By a vote of 119 yeas to 125 nays, the House refused the previous question on the bill, which was then temporarily laid aside.

All for Adjournment.

Mr. Payne of New York, the Republican floor leader, interrupted the proceedings to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress at 2 p. m. The reading of the resolution provoked both Democrats and Republicans to applause, and it was adopted.

Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the Democratic floor leader, said the Democrats would not object as the Republicans were responsible to the country for the legislation of Congress. The majority, though, he continued, was running away from a situation that bristles with needed legislation. The members were all anxious to get to their homes, but the Democrats, he said, are willing to continue in session if the Republicans would allow it.

Mr. Williams' speech, brief as it was, provoked Mr. Payne to a reply. The Republican party, he declared, accepts full responsibility for the acts of Congress. After seven years of unintermittent Republican rule, the country will say, he declared, that every important interest has been carefully guarded.

House Ready to Adjourn.

On motion of Mr. Payne, at 12:30, a resolution was adopted directing the Speaker to appoint a committee to wait on the President and inform him that the House was ready to adjourn unless he has any matters of importance upon which he desires action. Representatives Payne of New York and Hemenway of Indiana, Republicans, and Williams of Mississippi, Democrat, were named on the committee.

The committee reported at 1 o'clock and announced that the President had been informed, and yielded to Mr. Williams, the minority leader, that all they had further communication to make to the House.

Mr. Lacey moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill providing for the reinstatement, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, of John H. Loffland, of Iowa, J. B. Little, of Ohio, E. W. Chaffee, of Wisconsin, dismissed from the Naval Academy for a vote of 162 yeas to 80 nays.

The Speaker appointed the following members on the commission recently authorized by Congress to investigate the condition of the American merchant marine: Representatives Grosvenor of Ohio, Minor of Wisconsin, Humphrey of Washington, Republicans, and Representative Spight of Mississippi, and McDermott of New Jersey, Democrats.

The bill to open up an Indian reservation in California was before the House at 1:55. Mr. Livernash of California was opposing it, and yielded to Mr. Williams, the minority leader, who offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Cannon for the fair and impartial manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the House, and for the "sturdy common sense and genial good humor displayed by him, and which has induced the membership of the House itself to a degree almost unprecedented in its history, to display the same sterling American character."

In response to a query from Mr. Gorman, Mr. Allison said the gross amount of the permanent appropriation is \$14,471,200 for the next fiscal year, as opposed to \$12,500,000 for the current year, an increase of \$1,971,200.

Later in the course of the session Mr. Allison yielded the floor to Mr. Gorman, who in turn gave way to Mr. Culberson. The Texas Senator presented another fiscal table, going back to the Cleveland and McKinley Administrations, and endeavored to show a great increase of expenditures under Republican rule.

He read parts of the table and asked leave to submit the entire document for publication by the Senate. This was ordered.

Mr. Aldrich made frequent inquiries of the Texas Senator, who expressed some disinclination to be interrupted, and referred such inquiries to the table he had prepared.

Mr. Gorman then took the floor and criticized the high total of expenditures under Republican Administration. As the hour of 12 o'clock was near at hand, Mr. Gorman yielded the floor temporarily to Mr. Haje, who moved an adjournment at 11:57 o'clock.

Senate Reconvened.

At noon the usual opening prayer was made by the Rev. F. J. Prettyman. It consisted only of the Lord's Prayer. Senator Perkins, temporarily presiding, recognized Mr. Gorman in his own right to the floor because of having held it at the end of the preceding session.

Mr. Hoar objected, saying the rules of the Senate did not permit the floor officer to designate a Senator to have the floor on the next day, unless the Senate was in unanimous consent.

This led to a parliamentary maneuver by Mr. Perkins ruled against by the same sterling American character who said he would appeal